NEW RECORDS OF NORTH AMERICAN NEMESTRINIDAE; WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW HIRMON-EURA FROM MEXICO (DIPTERA).

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I am indebted to Mr. Paul D. Hurd, Jr., of the Division of Entomology and Parasitology, University of California, Dr. M. T. James, Department of Zoology, State College of Washington, Dr. Edward S. Ross, of the California Academy of Sciences, Mr. Floyd Werner, and Mr. W. Nutting for the privilege of studying some recent collections of Nemestrinidae. The additional records listed below include several interesting extensions of range, as well as an apparently undescribed race of *Hirmoneura bradleyi*.

Hirmoneura (Hyrmophlaeba) texana Cockerell.

Mexico: Acapulco, Guerrero, one female, June 8, 1935 (A. E. Pritchard).

Hirmoneura (Hyrmophlaeba) brevirostris Macquart.

Mexico: Acapulco, Guerrero, three females, June 8, 1935 (A. E. Pritchard).

Hirmoneura (Neohirmoneura) bradleyi novileonis n. subsp.

Agreeing in venation and structural characters with H. bradleyi J. Bequaert, and with the same general arrangement of dark and light longitudinal stripes on mesonotum and cross-bands on dorsum of abdomen. Differing only in the somewhat larger size and in some details of coloration as follows. (1) Wings much more strongly and uniformly smoky throughout, not appreciably darker anteriorly or basally. (2) Mesonotum with only three dullbrown pollinose stripes, without traces of the additional lateral dark stripes (near the wing bases) of the nominate form. (3) Crossbands of abdomen dorsally more boldly marked, the pale bands with a yellowish (not white) bloom and fairly long, mostly pale yellow and somewhat golden hairs, mixed with a few black ones. Total length of body 16 mm.; of wing, 17 mm. The alula of the wing is decidedly narrower than in the nominate race. I can find no cogent difference in the male terminalia, at least the parts that can be examined without dissection.

Mexico: Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, male holotype, July 21, 1935 (A. E. Pritchard). Type in Division of Entomology and Parasitology, University of California, Berkeley.

This fly is so similar in appearance and structure to *H. bradleyi*, known thus far only from Texas, that its relationships are adequately expressed by giving it subspecific status, at any rate until more specimens are available. It should be noted that in the nominate race the lateral, supra-alar dark stripes of the mesonotum may be more or less defined, being sometimes indicated anteriorly only.

Neorhynchocephalus volaticus (Williston).

Mexico: Valerio Trujano, Oaxaca, 4,500 ft. (M. Embury); Las Animas, Sierra Laguna, Baja California (E. S. Ross and R. M. Bohart); Canipole, Baja California (E. S. Ross and R. M. Bohart); San Venancio, Baja California (E. S. Ross and R. M. Bohart); 10 miles northwest of La Paz, Baja California (E. S. Ross and R. M. Bohart); Acapulco, Guerrero, June 21, 1935 (A. E. Pritchard); Vera Cruz, Vera Cruz, July 10, 1935 (A. E. Pritchard). —Republic of Honduras: Zamorano, Dept. Morazan, 2600 ft., one female, July 26, 1948 (T. H. Hubbell).

Neorhynchocephalus sackenii (Williston).

California: 4 miles West of Quincy, Plumas Co., 5 females and 36 males, at and near flowers of Achillea millefolium, June 25 to July 2, 1949 (J. W. MacSwain, P. D. Hurd, L. Andres, V. E. Burton, W. H. Wade, R. L. Langston, and J. E. Gillaspy).—Arizona: Tumacacori Mountains, 15 miles West of Nogales, 2 females, June 20, 1949 (F. Werner and W. Nutting); Ft. Huachuca, 11 females and 9 males, July 26, 1949 (F. Werner and W. Nutting); 10 miles East of Sonoita, Sa. Cruz Co., 4800 ft., one female (F. Werner and W. Nutting); 5 miles North of Elfrida, Cochise Co., one female (F. Werner and W. Nutting).

Trichopsidea (Parasymmictus) clausa (Osten Sacken).

California: Stoddard Mountain (Mohave Desert), San Bernardino Co., one female and one male, April 28, 1949 (R. F. Smith).—Arizona: Santa Rita Range Reservation, one female, August 15, 1949 (F. Werner and W. Nutting); Pinery Canyon, West side of Chiricahua Mountains, 5500 ft., one male, August 17, 1949 (F. Werner and W. Nutting).

These are the first records of the species for California and Arizona.